



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, August 20, 1846.

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V. B. PALMER, Esq. is the Agent for this paper at his office of real estate and Country Newspaper agency in Philadelphia, North-West corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Tribune buildings, Nassau st., N. Y.; South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 12, State street, Boston. Mr. Palmer will receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the Jeffersonian Republican.

Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, at 38 William street, New York, are also our authorized Agents, to receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the Republican.

Democratic Whig Candidate.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

The Whigs of Mercer county, Pa. have nominated Thomas Pumroy and Robert Black, as candidates for the Legislature. D. B. Hays, Esq., of Mercer, was recommended as the Whig candidate for Congress.

A New U. S. Bank.

The Sub-Treasury just established by the Bank having Locofocos, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, is neither more nor less than a U. S. Bank. It is stated that some \$3,000,000 of Treasury Drafts have been already circulated in the West and South. They are issued in \$50 and \$100 notes, beautifully engraved, and are said very much to resemble "bank rags."

The Whig Conferees of the 24th Congressional district, have nominated Alexander Irvin, Esq., of Clearfield, Pa. as the Whig candidate for Congress. An excellent nomination. Mr. Irvin was formerly a Senator in the State legislature, and is one of the most popular men in the district.

The Whig Convention for the State of New York, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and two Canal Commissioners, is to assemble at Utica on the 23d of September next.

The "Statesman," the Locofoco organ in Ohio, closes a savage article on the President's veto of the River and Harbor Bill with the following emphatic language:—"We most earnestly hope that the day is not long coming when every true democrat will have, in bitterness of heart, to ask pardon of God and man for having aided in elevating to power, men who mistake treachery for good conduct, and paltry shifts for great statesmanship."

DEAD BODY.—We omitted to mention last week, that on the 2d inst. a dead man, supposed to be 35 or 40 years of age, was found in the woods about 6 miles east from this Borough.—He evidently had been dead some weeks.—Judging from papers in his pockets, his name was believed to be Jacob Anthony, probably from Stroudsburg.—Wilkes-Barre Advocate.

The discharge of the Louisiana Volunteers has excited much feeling at New Orleans, and the Secretary at War is generally and very severely censured. So disheartening has been the effect of the conduct of the Secretary, that of the six thousand volunteers who are thus disbanded, only one company will remain under the twelve month's enlistment. And yet while in camp and on duty, their conduct excited general admiration, and the concurrent testimony of Gen. Taylor and his officers in their favor, attests them in their departure from the camp. That they did their duty is evident, and the conduct of the Secretary, in his weakness and inefficiency, becomes something more than merely reprehensible, in having lost to the army a valuable and reliable body of men, when a proper course of conduct would have retained them for any length of time in service.

A TREATY with the POTTAWATAMIE INDIANS, which was concluded on the 28th ultimo, has been officially published. By this treaty, the possessory right of the Pottawatamies to some six millions of acres of land is extinguished—five millions of valuable land lying between the Missouri and Mississippi, west of the State of Iowa and north of the State of Missouri, and one million of acres on the Osage river, west of the latter State. The State of Iowa will, by this treaty, gain a front on the Missouri river of several hundred miles, and that State and the United States obtain possession of five millions of fruitful and saleable land, towards which a large emigration has already been directed.

THE TRUE ISSUE.
The Berks County Journal throws the following banner to the breeze:
THE ISSUE IN OCTOBER NEXT:

James M. Power | **Wm. B. Foster**
AND THE | AND THE
Whig Tariff of '42. | **British Tariff of '46.**

People of Pennsylvania, here is the issue fairly stated. The election of JAS. M. POWER, will be regarded all over the Union as evidence not to be misunderstood, that PENNSYLVANIA is not to be PROSTRATED IN THE DUST, or her honest voters CHEATED AND HUMBLED with impunity—while every vote polled for WM. B. FOSTER will be deemed an expression in favor of FREE TRADE and the BRITISH TARIFF OF 1846.

This is the true issue. JAMES M. POWER, the Whig candidate, is the true Tariff candidate. He is known to be a Tariff man—a Protective Tariff man—and should be, and we trust, will be voted for by all the free and independent voters of Pennsylvania, who are sincere in their profession of friendship for the Tariff, and who desire a repeal of the odious BRITISH TARIFF LAW lately forced upon the country by the Locofoco party, through the most outrageous fraud and treachery that ever disgraced the annals of American legislation.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, on the other hand, not only is the candidate of the party that has committed this wrong upon Pennsylvania, and reared the Free Trade standard, but he is known to be an avowed FREE TRADE MAN! as much so as Mr. WILMOT of this state, who voted in Congress for the British bill, and probably as much so as Mr. Secretary WALKER or James K. Polk himself. This is well known to all who are acquainted with Mr. Foster, and are familiar with his sentiments, and should be sufficient to deter every true friend of protection from voting for him.

It is argued by the Locofoco presses and leaders, that this question should not be brought to bear upon this election—that it has no connection with it, &c. This is all gammon. This election has a direct bearing upon the question, and the result of it will be so regarded both at home and abroad. If Foster be re-elected, it will be heralded forth as a Free Trade triumph, and the taunt of the insolent SEVIER of the Senate, that Pennsylvania might be ground to the dust by the party as they pleased, still she would vote as she ever did! would be iterated and reiterated again and again, and insult would be heaped upon injury. But let the freemen of Pennsylvania now arouse from their lethargy—throw off the yoke of party in which they have been held as in bonds of iron, and assert their rights, by voting against the Free Trade candidate for Canal Commissioner. If they do this, as we firmly believe they are prepared to do, the powers that be will be made to tremble and pause in their mad career. Let them show that the people of Pennsylvania cannot be insulted and wronged with impunity, and her voice will hereafter be treated with more consideration and respect. They owe it to themselves, at this first election, to visit upon their betrayers the punishment they so justly deserve for the gross fraud practiced upon them in 1844, and we trust and believe they will do it. Let the issue be kept distinctly before the people:

POWER | **FOSTER**
and a | and
PROTECTIVE TARIFF. | **BRITISH FREE TRADE**
Harrisburg Intelligencer.

Here be Truths.

Mr. Brownson hit off the radical or locofoco portion of the democratic party when he spoke of them in the following language, which is indubitably, English, and every man can understand it. He says:

"When I find men who are steeped in corruption, gorged with the spoils of the people, holding themselves up as the especial friends of the people, and loud in their advocacy of the democratic theory, and in their condemnation of all who question its soundness, I am irresistibly led to the belief that there is something in the theory itself peculiarly favorable to the prosecution of their corrupt designs, and I want no better evidence to assure me of its utter hostility to the legitimate ends of government.—What we want is not windy professions about liberty and equality, noisy rant and frothy declamations about democracy, but substantial freedom, however secured, for each individual to perform, without let or hindrance, his especial functions in the social body, whether it be function of the head, of the hand, or of the foot.—The real enemies of this substantial freedom are your democratic politicians, who with their lips praise the people, and with their hands pick their pockets, or those who act the jackals to their dainty chiefs, who are too exalted to plunder except by proxy. It is because democracy affords an ample field to these political spoilsmen that I chiefly distrust it, and demand the preservation of our constitutionalism as some protection against them of the mass they flatter and plunder."

From the Whig and Journal.
THE LOCOFOCO MEETING.
Grand blow-out and tear-out of the Union and Harmony Party of Northampton County!

The annual meeting of the Locofocos of this county came off on Monday last, and was a decidedly rich affair. The two opposing factions of *Red-fins* and *Mormons* who have now arrayed themselves under the respective banners of "Free Trade" and "Protection," were in strong numbers, and did their utmost to carry out their several ends. At the appointed hour C. C. Tomblor, of Bethlehem, was agreed upon as a compromise candidate for chairman, and after the further organization had been completed, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. At this stage of the proceedings a difficulty arose in regard to the revision of the "delegate system," which, after a discussion of two hours, was settled in favor of the Mormon protectionists, by referring the whole subject to the next Delegate meeting. The discussion was conducted by Messrs. Brodhead, Porter and Reeder, who in turn told many unpalatable truths of each other.

After the Resolutions reported by the committee had been acted upon, Mr. Brodhead offered one in favor of our United States Senators and the Protective Policy and against the Tariff of 1846. This gave rise to another lengthy discussion and finally ended in breaking up the Meeting in a "row." A majority of the meeting was to all appearance in favor of the Resolution of Mr. Brodhead, and if its opponents would have allowed a direct vote to be taken upon it, it would no doubt have been adopted. But this they would not do; and after various motions to amend, postpone, adjourn, &c. had been voted down by the friends of the Resolution, the meeting became so excited, uproarious and unmanageable, that the chairman abdicated his seat, and the meeting ended in utmost confusion.

It was a rare scene for the Whigs who were present "as lookers on," to hear the champions of democracy, who in 1844 helped in perpetrating the fraud which imposed upon the nation a Southern Free-Trader as Chief Magistrate, discuss the tariff question, and endeavor to explain away the speeches they made in that year.—They all professed still to be the unwavering friends of protection. But while they did so, the very acts of some of them gave the lie to their words. Some of them, it is true, still stand by their former professions, (whether for the love they bear the principles of protection, or for their own private interests, we will not undertake to determine,) and had the manliness to tell the people present that they were deceived in 1844, and that if the people had known the real sentiments of James K. Polk, he could never have been elected President.

During the progress of this interesting debate, several gentlemen of the Free-Trade-Red-Fin tribe, had the politeness to propose that all the Whigs present should be turned out of the Court House. This to say the least of it, was very unbecoming. The Whigs present behaved themselves with the utmost decorum, and it has always been the custom for the curious members of one party in the county to attend the meetings of the other without molestation. If the Whigs were really in the way, the gentlemen who moved and seconded the proposition to eject them, saw enough in their intercourse with them during the campaign last fall, to know that a hint that their absence was desirable, would have been enough, without the trouble of turning them out! We therefore consider this decidedly bad treatment at the hands of those with whom we acted in good political faith last fall, and who were so generous to us then as to help fill up the "Old Stone Fort" with staunch, thorough-going Whigs for three years.

Panic Making.

The Washington Union, and the free trade advocates, as a last resort to save the party from the effects of their destructive, anti-democratic measures, are raising the cry of, panic! panic!—panic! not only against the Whigs, but against democratic men and journals that have dared to stand by the great interests of the country, attempted to be struck down at one fell swoop by the nigger-driving and nigger-breeding, non-producing democracy of the South.—The real panic makers are these same democrats: their new and unlooked for free trade Tariff has made all the panic there is in the country. The Southern democracy are continually striving to make panics by their rascally legislation against the great interests of the North. They have brought a war upon us for the acquisition of slave territory, at an expense of more than two millions of dollars; and in the midst of it, have repealed a tariff barely adequate for the ordinary expenses of government, destroyed all protection to the great interests of the only industrial portions of the Union, ren-

dering it necessary in less than a year, to resort to direct taxation to support a war for the extension of the area of slavery! which taxation they know must fall chiefly upon the free states, as nearly one half of the population of the slave states have a representation in Congress without being subject to taxation. Thus we see that the free industrial states, with their means of paying taxes impoverished and cut down by these same free trade slave-holders, will have to pay more than double as much as the slave states, in proportion to population, towards the expense of this war for extending the black foul blot upon our national escutcheon. Well may such daring acts of infamy and iniquity create a panic. Our liberties are in danger, as well as our business and trades by which we live and provide for our homes, our wives, and our children. The vandals are upon us, under the banner of democracy! Let us rise in the might and energy of outraged, panic-stricken freemen, and hurl the unprincipled panders of the slave holders from power. A deep and damning reproach has been brought upon the democratic party and it must be wiped off at all hazards. They must lay the burden of this war for Slavery upon the free States, but they shall not first plunder and those states of the means of bearing that burden: there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot be pushed without a resort to the *ultima ratio* of men whose rights are trampled upon—the sword and bayonet!—*Easton Sentinel.*

That Clamor.

Senator Sevier has a queer notion of our laboring men. He would stop them from petitioning on the Tariff, because there would be "a clamor and uproar in all the workshops." Suppose there was—have not the men there a right to speak and be heard? Is the Senator's ear so dainty that the very sound of the voice of our blunt artisans grates harshly upon it, or his hand so very delicate that it will be defiled by their rough salutations? If there be any "clamor" worth listening to—any "uproar" worth stopping to consider—it is the earnest and honest clamor and uproar of American workshops.

And the Washington Union avows this same thing! It protests against "memorial after memorial" being sent to the Senate against the pet measure of the Administration! And what is this but saying to the industry of the country in effect—"Silence your talk. Let us have no more of it. We, the Powers that be, want this measure passed, and it must be passed. Suffer, but be silent. No Senator has a right to disturb the Executive by your petitions, and you must not disturb us by agitating the question." There is a lofty pretension for you! It is language befitting a Despot to utter—is it language befitting Freemen to hear?

Only think of it! Executive usurpation was the party cry upon which the dominant party obtained power under General Jackson. And now where are we? All things consolidated or consolidating at Washington, and the one man power becoming more and more supreme every day!—*Cin. Gaz.*

Crops in Pennsylvania.

The editor of the Washington Reporter who has been on a tour through a large portion of the State remarks that a more abundant harvest has not rewarded the toil of the husbandman in many years. The general opinion is that the yield to fall grain is three fold that of past seasons, and the grain in all cases well filled and perfect. The grass crop is of almost unexampled productiveness. We found, says he, many of the farmers mowing their pasture grounds—a thing very unusual. Corn fields never gave a greater promise of fruitfulness; and this observation holds equally good in respect to upland and lowland. So, also, of oats, which will yield an extraordinary crop. This is cheering.

From the Army.

We have New Orleans dates to the 7th inst. which contain a few additional particulars from the army.

Gen. Taylor was despatching regulars to Camargo with all possible haste; likewise sending large supplies of munitions. The highest point on the river at which any of the Volunteer troops were stationed was at Lomita, between Barita and Matamoras.

Gen. Worth had been ordered to lay out a camp for 10,000 men at Camargo, and establish a depot 60 miles from there on the road to Monterey.

The steam-ship Massachusetts left Brasos July 21st, bound to New Orleans, with volunteers. The ship Howard, of Savannah, from Liverpool via New York, went ashore at Naggs Head on the 30th ult. and is supposed to be a total loss—insured for \$3,000 in New York.

Dates from Havana have been received to the 7th inst. One of the Mexican steamers was fitting out for England under British colors.

A Glorious Whig Victory in North Carolina.

The Raleigh Register of the 14th inst. says: It is almost impossible for us to find language sufficiently strong to describe the fullness of feeling, the deep-seated thankfulness and exultation, which fills our bosom, in announcing to the Whigs of the Union that North Carolina still remains the unfaltering advocate of Liberty and the Constitution. We are now warranted in proclaiming that, at the election just held, we have succeeded in securing a Whig Governor, a Whig Senate, a Whig House of Commons, and two United States Senators!

Calmly, but firmly, have the Whigs of North Carolina, confident in their own strength, strong in the faith of a good cause, unmoved by results elsewhere, met the crisis like men and patriots. The result is alike honorable to them, and inspiring to the Whigs of the whole Union.— They take their place, by right, in the van of the Whig army. They have planted their flag-staff and pledged our honest old State, now and henceforth, to the uncompromising support of Whig principles. We have met our opponents on their chosen issues, and utterly overwhelmed them. Proud, indeed, is our position!

It is impossible to say what point GOV. GRAMM's majority will reach, but it cannot fall short of 10,000! The returns are now consulted as a matter of curiosity than interest.

In the Senate we shall have a majority of from two to four. In the House of Commons our majority will be about sixteen.

Is not this glory enough for one campaign?

The Western Elections.

Kentucky is all Whig, of course. The election was only for Members of the Legislature.

In Indiana, the present Democratic Governor is re-elected by a small majority, probably about a thousand votes. The State Senate is a little doubtful, but we think our opponents have carried it. In the House the Whigs will have a majority sufficiently large to ensure them a majority on joint ballot.

In Illinois and Missouri, judging from the few returns we have seen, we do not anticipate any change of consequence for the better. In both these States their Representatives to be next Congress are elected. We shall give a list of the successful candidates as soon as we ascertain who they are.

The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania publishes general orders No. 5, in which we are informed that more than the six regiments required from this State have offered their services to the Governor: a full list of the Companies is given, but we see no Company from old Northampton: this is right under the circumstances: the tame and cowardly surrender of Oregon, does not go down in this region: let the slave holders skin their own eels. The man that goes from north of Mason & Dixon's line to fight for more slave territory is a rascal, a fool, and a jackanapes.—*Easton Sentinel.*

British Policy.

We are pleased to see one democratic paper, the Philadelphia American Sentinel, assuming a bold and decided tone against the anti-American policy of the Administration. It says:—

"The Warehouse system is British all over; British workmen are to make the goods, British agents to sell them, British ships are to carry them, British carpenters, riggers, blacksmiths, &c., are to build the British ships, British captains to command them, and British sailors to man them, and the only thing that is American connected with this system, is that American money is to pay for this British device to impoverish our country. Our American merchants will probably then not import on their own account from England, and may have no occasion for building American vessels."

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Dwelling House

and EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, situate in Stroud township, Monroe county, on the public road leading from the Delaware Water Gap to Stroudsburg, one and a half miles from the latter place and two miles from the former. Two acres of the above are woodland, well timbered. An ORCHARD of grafted Apple Trees, young and thriving, on the premises, and a variety of other fruit trees. A never failing Spring of good water near the door.

The property will be sold low. Any person wishing further information may obtain it by addressing the subscriber, at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., or by application on the premises. A clear and indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

GEORGE STAPLES.

August 20, 1846.

Clocks.

From \$1 50 to \$6 50, for sale by JOHN H. MELICK. Stroudsburg, Aug. 13, 1846.